



CHAPTER SIX

public facilities, services and safety

IN THIS CHAPTER

Goals

Public Facilities and Services

Health and Safety

The purpose of the Public Facilities, Services and Safety Element is to identify and propose public facilities and services needed to serve the existing and future population of Barrio Logan. This element includes specific policies regarding public facilities financing, public facilities and services prioritization, fire-rescue, police, stormwater, water and sewer infrastructure, waste management, libraries, schools, parks, trails and habitat restoration, public utilities, healthcare and social service facilities as well as health and safety. Figure 6-1 illustrates where current facilities exist (as of 2012).

PF-1

GOALS

- Public facilities and services that are available and accessible to the community.
- Development that fully addresses their impacts to public facilities and services.
- Police and fire safety services that meet the current and future needs of the Barrio Logan community.
- Park and recreation and school facilities that are safe and convenient.
- A reliable system of water, wastewater, stormwater, and sewer facilities that serve the existing and future needs of the community.
- High levels of emergency preparedness.
- Minimal exposure to hazardous materials.
- An adequate plan to prepare and respond to issues resulting from seismic conditions.

6.1 PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES

POLICE AND FIRE

Barrio Logan is located within the **Police Department's** Central Division jurisdiction. Central Division is comprised of the following facilities:

- Central Division, 2501 Imperial Avenue
- Logan Heights Storefront located at 446 26th Street

Fire protection services are provided by:

- Fire Station #7, 944 Cesar E. Chavez Parkway
- Fire Station #19, 3434 Ocean View Blvd.

Fire Station #7 is a 3,645 square foot station constructed in 1957. A larger fire station is needed in order to respond to incidents in Barrio Logan, Downtown San Diego and Port of San Diego. San Diego Fire Station #19 was completed in 1986 and covers a portion of the Barrio Logan community between 28th Street and the border of National City.

POLICE AND FIRE POLICIES

Policy 6.1.1 Provide additional police oversight of Chicano Park to assist with issues of prostitution and vagrancy.

Policy 6.1.2 Construct a new state-of-the-art fire station to replace the existing Fire Station #7.

Policy 6.1.3 Ensure that there is sufficient fire protection coverage and that established response times are met throughout Barrio Logan.

WATER, SEWER AND STORMWATER INFRASTRUCTURE

Extensive replacement and maintenance of the water and sewer lines has been occurring from year to year. Upgrading the existing infrastructure is an ongoing process. Barrio Logan is under capacity in terms of storm drainage and the community has traditionally seen flooding during storms. Water from rainstorms can cause flooding throughout the alleys and many of the streets of Barrio Logan. Upgrading existing infrastructure as well as the storm drain system is critical to the future of Barrio Logan.



Ensure that there is sufficient fire protection coverage and response times throughout Barrio Logan.



WATER, SEWER AND STORMWATER INFRASTRUCTURE POLICIES

Policy 6.1.4 Upgrade infrastructure for water and sewer facilities and institute a program to clean the storm drain system prior to the rainy season.

Policy 6.1.5 Install infrastructure that includes components to capture, minimize, and add/or prevent pollutants in urban runoff from reaching San Diego Bay and Las Chollas Creek.

PARKS, SCHOOLS, AND LIBRARY

Barrio Logan has two parks to serve the community: the City's Chicano Neighborhood Park and the Port District's Cesar Chavez Park. There are also private and not-for-profit community organizations that offer recreational facilities and programs within the community. Refer to the Recreation Element for details.



Perkins Elementary School



Chicano Park

The San Diego Unified School District's Perkins Elementary is a kindergarten to 8th grade public elementary school. It is the only public elementary school located in Barrio Logan. To meet the needs of the community, the school added grades 6 through 8 by placing portable classrooms in the school's recreational area.

Perkins Elementary School will need to identify additional recreational area to accommodate the increase in the student population. The children attending junior and senior high school must travel outside the community's boundaries, typically to San Diego High School located on Park Boulevard in downtown San Diego. When the planned joint Downtown San Diego Public Library and High School facility located on L Street is completed, this High School should be available to Barrio Logan residents. Since the population of Barrio Logan is not expected to exceed 13,613 in Alternative 1 and 11,531 in Revised Alternative 2, junior or high school facilities are not planned within the Barrio Logan planning area boundaries.

As of 2011, the San Diego Community College District has a continuing educational facility in Barrio Logan that provides vocational training opportunities.

The library at Logan Elementary School in Southeastern San Diego provides library services for Barrio Logan. The new Central Library located in downtown will provide library services as well.



Community College Continuing Education Center on Main Street and Cesar E. Chavez Parkway

PARKS, SCHOOLS AND LIBRARY POLICIES

Policy 6.1.6 Ensure that existing and future parks meet the needs of the residential population in Barrio Logan as well as provide recreational opportunities for workers and visitors alike.

Policy 6.1.7 Coordinate with the San Diego Unified School District and community to explore options for the provision of needed educational facilities, including the establishment of charter schools that serve Barrio Logan and downtown San Diego.

Policy 6.1.8 Ensure that future library services provide the necessary resources for Barrio Logan residents.

PUBLIC UTILITIES, STREET LIGHTS AND COMMUNITY BENEFIT ASSESSMENT DISTRICT

Gas and electricity are provided by the San Diego Gas & Electric Company. San Diego Gas & Electric has substantial investment in the Barrio Logan community. Several parcels of land are owned by the utility and one of the utility's major power stations in the San Diego region is located in Barrio Logan. This station is identified as the Silvergate substation, located west of Harbor Drive at Sampson Street.

Barrio Logan lacks adequate street lighting throughout the community. Street lighting is important to improve safety for pedestrians, vehicles, and property at night.

A Community Benefit Assessment District (CBAD) would assist in funding and maintaining community-desired improvements that are not typically funded by the City. These community services could include enhanced lighting, landscaping, streetscape amenities and other non-standard improvements.

PUBLIC UTILITIES, STREET LIGHTS AND COMMUNITY BENEFIT ASSESSMENT DISTRICT POLICIES

Policy 6.1.9 Improve the general cleanliness of Barrio Logan through regular litter removal, street sweeping and maintenance efforts to ensure that the public right-of-way and facilities are maintained to the standard citywide level of service.

Policy 6.1.10 Support the adoption a community benefit assessment district throughout Barrio Logan to assist in paying for such programs as a community-wide street tree planting program, street lighting and litter abatement program.

Policy 6.1.11 Consider the establishment of a lighting and landscape maintenance district for the inclusion of pedestrian-oriented historical lighting and shade-producing street trees within the public right-of-way.



6.2 HEALTH AND SAFETY

GEOLOGICAL AND SEISMIC HAZARDS

The geologic formation underlying Barrio Logan, other than the artificial fill in the tidelands, is the Bay Point Formation. It is composed mostly of

marine and non-marine, poorly consolidated, fine- and medium-grained, sandstone. Geologic faults in the San Diego coastal area lie within a regional northwest striking right-lateral fault system. The most prominent fault along the coast is the Rose Canyon fault zone that crosses Barrio Logan in a complex pattern of active and potentially active fault traces. The two most significant active faults

identified in the area are the Downtown Graben and the San Diego Fault shown in Figure 6-2.

Barrio Logan does have areas that could be prone to liquefaction. Liquefaction occurs when soil loses strength and stiffness in response to applied stress. Locations prone to liquefaction in Barrio Logan can be seen on Figure 6-2 and include relatively small portions of the southern end of the plan area. They are typically south of SR-15 and west of Dalbergia Street to the bay, west of Harbor Drive between 16th Street and SR-15 to the bay.

GEOLOGICAL AND SEISMIC HAZARDS POLICIES

Policy 6.2.1 Implement all seismic-safety development requirements, including those of the Priolo Zone Act and the Downtown Special Fault Zones, for areas subject to potential liquefaction.

Policy 6.2.2 Work closely with developers to provide publicly-accessible open space where active faults are found and building cannot take place



Park built on a fault line separates buildings from the fault

TSUNAMIS

Barrio Logan is vulnerable to tsunamis. A tsunami is a series of sea waves generated by undersea earthquakes, landslides, or other large, impulsive displacements of sea level. The hazard is relatively less severe than other coastal areas of the state due to the unique form of San Diego Bay, Point Loma and the Coronado Island-Silver Strand landmasses. These major landforms would absorb the initial effects of a tsunami. The State Resources Department indicates that the plan area should observe special caution during a tsunami alert and that the area should be cleared if flood tide and tsunami are coincident.

TSUNAMI POLICIES

Policy 6.2.3 Participate proactively in the efforts of other agencies to plan for tsunami events.

Policy 6.2.4 Promote awareness of the Alert San Diego emergency notification system, and encourage self-registration of cell phone numbers, and e-mail addresses.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Exposure to hazardous materials can cause harm immediately or over time, and must be mitigated to ensure public safety. As an example, when an industrial building is demolished, asbestos and lead based-paint could contaminate soil and water. Implementing established remediation protocols in these situations is required to reduce public health risks to a negligible level.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS POLICIES

Policy 6.2.5 Require documentation of hazardous materials investigation addressing site and building conditions during the review of development projects.

Policy 6.2.6 Do not support on-site remediation of contaminated soil if the process causes external air and water quality impacts to the surrounding environment.

BROWNFIELDS

Brownfields are properties where the previous use(s) has caused environmental contamination that will be required to be cleaned up before redevelopment can occur. Brownfield sites are abandoned or under-used properties where past actions have caused real or suspected environmental contamination. These sites may include, but are not limited to: businesses that contained heavy industrial or commercial uses, abandoned gas stations, former dry cleaners, and other commercial properties where toxic substances may have been stored or used. Many of these industrial sites may have been remediated however, not to the level to allow such uses as residential and certain institutional uses. Additional remediation may be required.

BROWNFIELDS POLICIES

Policy 6.2.7 Ensure that sites designated as brownfields comply with all state regulations.

Policy 6.2.8 Seek funding sources specifically targeted at brownfield site remediation.